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Volume IV, Number 3, Fall/Winter 1993

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# MacNeil's Notes



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Journal of the  
**Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society**

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## **MacNeil's Notes**



The official publication of the Standing Liberty Quarter Collectors Society, a nonprofit organization dedicated to bringing together and increasing the knowledge of people interested in Standing Liberty quarters.

Dues for the SLQCS are \$10.00 per year and include a subscription to *MacNeil's Notes*. The SLQCS is a member of the American Numismatic Association (membership number C-149211) and the Florida United Numismatists (membership number 12360).

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## President's message

Joe Abbin

Well, here we are, almost Christmas and the Fall/Winter issue of *MacNeil's Notes* — just in time for your holiday reading, I hope. As promised we are featuring articles on the "girl(s) on the quarter," Miss Dora Doscher and Irene McDowell. Thanks to Jay Cline for the material. Dora Doscher was apparently the Jane Fonda of her time, modeling and promoting physical fitness, even publishing her own magazine!

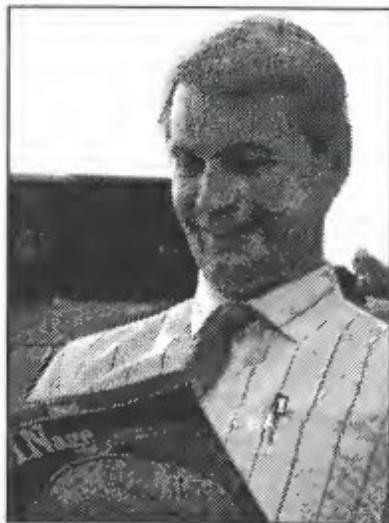
The Spring 1994 issue will feature material on Hermon

MacNeil himself. Any information on Hermon (or anything else) for publication would be much appreciated — send it in please.

Special thanks go out to members Dale Phelan, John Garhammer, Rich Schemmmer, Mike Brelsford and our VP Keith Saunders for their input this year. These articles included personal reflections on collecting, coin investment strategy, and technical studies. Good stuff! Keep it up. Also, special thanks to our editorial duo of Jim and June Leonard, without whose help and expertise we would be out of print.

January 1994 will mark the club's fourth birthday! In the spirit of continuous improvement, we are including a reader survey to solicit your views, along with your 1994 dues statement (oops). So give us your thoughts along with your dues and we will carry forward in '94. Also, we will have our semiannual meeting at the FUN Show. (See "Loose Change" for details.) We will hold election of officers at the meeting. Candidates, step forward.

Merry Christmas! 



*The following article by Doris Doscher, generally credited as the model for Miss Liberty on the Standing Liberty quarter, is reprinted from the November 1920 issue of "Physical Culture," which was published by Miss Doscher.*

## **Meet the goddess of Liberty**

*The girl on the new quarter, or at least the original of the classic figure by Hermon MacNeil, was a frail, sickly girl who realized her ideal of beautiful womanhood through her own efforts*

### **Personal story by Doris Doscher**

As I hold the new quarter in my hand, I realize that my long tedious struggle for physical perfection has been more than amply repaid in the great distinction of being on my country's currency. I consider this honor of the highest that could come to an American girl. In a measure, its position gives me this opportunity to tell you how I attained a body so attuned to the demands of grace, strength and poise, that when Mr. Hermon MacNeil entered the competition for the new coin and asked me to give him a pose expressive of America's ideals, I felt that the opportunity long sought had come.

If you observe the quarter closely, you will notice one foot of the draped figure is at a higher elevation than the other, which expresses that the Nation has gone one step forward in civilization. And by

Take out of your pocket that new quarter, which many of us think is the most beautifully designed piece of United States coinage, and look at the girl. Then come back to this page and make her closer acquaintance.



the extended hand holding the olive branch for peace, we see how reluctantly she unsheathes her sword.

But when she found the peace she coveted could not be an honorable peace, we see the shield held in a strong arm to defend her sons and daughters. When Mr. MacNeil told me that his sketch was accepted, you can imagine how happy I was, and now how well repaid seemed the effort I had made in systematic exercise, in proper standing and sitting, in swimming and all outdoor sports.

And I want to say here, to any one who is handicapped by a physical defect, that if taken when the body is still young, there is hardly any imperfection that cannot be overcome. In my own case, in early childhood I was always wearied with a pain in my back, which increased at the slightest exertion.

Even as a child I had a very keen sense of grace and beauty. Therefore, when, one day, my new teacher called my attention to my ungainly posture and incorrect carriage, I realized I created an ugly impression. I immediately decided that never again would I have to be reproved for this. I was about thirteen at this time.

My first effort was to sit absolutely correct, by placing the lower part of my spine directly against the back of a chair. This position did not entirely rectify my very round shoulders. Getting enthusiastic about my improvement, I discovered that if while standing I placed my arms in back of me, with the hands back to back, fingers tightly interlaced, and slowly twisting them first towards the spine, then out-



**Illustrating correct sitting posture. The chair that fits the back is of great advantage in maintaining good sitting posture.**

ward, I noticed the shoulders were straightened. And as the chest was thrown forward and the abdomen drawn in at the same time, I saw in the mirror that at last I could stand correctly. I persisted in this exercise even while walking to and from school.

I have given this important place to this exercise in this article because in later years an eminent physician compiling a book on hip and spinal diseases, chose me as the standard of measurements. During his examination of me, he noticed that I had rectified the trouble in my spine, and as I had no other help, he attributed the correction to this exercise.

It is only of late years that we have discovered how prominent a part properly supervised play has taken in the making of healthy, happy children. In my own experience as a child, I had a strong inclination for dramatics. I can recall at the age of six, what joy I took in acting out the characters that peopled my imagination.

Later, sensitive for fear I misjudged my ability and might be called a stage-struck girl, I strove to crush the promptings for a stage career. Efforts in other directions kept me busy. But never did I enjoy absolute health until I again entered the field of art and studied with some of the best-known sculptors of this city. It was at this time that Mr. Carl Bitter modeled me in the pose of "The Diana of the Chase," which to my great joy, was later placed among the modern bronzes in the Museum of Art, New York City. Mr. Daniel French used me also for his large noted marble figure called "Memory," which has recently been placed in the Museum. I might mention many other statues and paintings, for which I had the privilege to pose, and I count among my happiest hours the years I spent studying with these artists.

And so, I have come to this conclusion: If we remain single-hearted to our vision of our perfect self, even though we misdirect our efforts, if we keep the reins tightly in our hands, and our vision before us, we will find each step in life of some value to our career.

Today the door of opportunity is opening for me to enter on a dramatic career. And although I have followed many different lines of effort, they all help in my present work. The freedom of action which came to me through physical culture was the greatest asset to me when called upon to play different characters for a motion picture company, which took me to Tampa, Florida.

And here, in a veritable jungle, with the foliage of the swamps of the South, where rattlesnakes and alligators live, I felt no fear.

I felt at home. Because one of the advantages that come to us through physical culture, is the abandonment of fear.

One of the most picturesque scenes was taken on the Hillsboro River, where a swimming scene was the chief feature. This was the time when my previous training in swimming gave me a prominent place in the picture. Swimming, in my estimation, is the most beneficial exercise, especially for women. I had an excellent opportunity while with this company of judging my physical endurance with girls of my own age, who did not have physical culture. I could outstrip them in walking.

Compare the fact that I walked fifteen miles a day, with the statement of a physician who once told me that he would be accomplishing much if he saved me, even if it were only for a life of invalidism in a wheeled chair. Somehow I could not picture myself in the role.

One of my hobbies has always been a beautiful home. And I have found that in caring for one's home we have every opportunity for exercises to make us lithe and graceful.

For instance, a woman will go around her household all day tidying up and then at night take the exercise of touching the floor without bending her knees. How much more beneficial to apply this exercise to the practical use of not bending her knees as she picks up anything from the floor during the day.

With the introduction of modern task savers, we lose many opportunities for beautifying the body in the

Through this exercise, Miss Doscher overcame a serious defect in her spine. This twisting of the arms will raise the chest and bring the shoulders downward and backward in a way that can be accomplished in no other way.



good old fashioned way. The menial task of mopping the floor is more beneficial to any woman if she kneels. If this is done properly, it is the same exercise that physicians give to relieve congested organs pressing on the spine. Which proves that physical culture is within the reach of everyone.

I have called life as I find it a "Fine Art." I should say the finest. For it challenges humanity's highest effort. It calls into play every known science, and applies it to the highest use — the health and happiness of the human soul and body.

Not morbid introspection, but a thorough self-analysis, is the proper tool to use in this greatest of all arts; the hewing from the rough stone of the man we are, the ideal we have of ourselves — the man we would be. ↗

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*On September 19, 1972, "The Evening News," Newburgh, New York, broke the news that Irene MacDowell, the wife of one of Hermon MacNeil's tennis partners, claimed to be MacNeil's Miss Liberty model. A condensation of the newspaper article follows.*

## **Her face launched a million coins**

**Robert Curran**

The Liberty Girl, whose beautiful face and figure adorned United States quarters minted from 1916 to 1930, is alive and well at 92 years of age and still believes America is the greatest country of all.

Mrs. Irene MacDowell, who posed for the 25-cent piece 56 years ago, maintains an avid interest in world events but points out that contemporary women's liberation doesn't interest her.

For years the Liberty Girl symbolized peace and freedom in a growing America. Of the United States today she says: "In spite of all the talk you can't find another country that has the liberty we have. I think we're very lucky to be Americans."

The Liberty Quarter shows Mrs. MacDowell as the Liberty Girl descending a flight of steps. She is holding a laurel branch of peace in one hand and a shield in the other.

She posed for 10 days for sculptor Hermon A. MacNeil, who competed with 50 other artists seeking to design the 25-cent piece.

At the time, Mrs. MacDowell, a former Broadway actress, wore white, sheet-like drapery and she described her dress for the quarter as a "kind of classical robe." She joked



**BEAUTY —** Mrs. MacDowell's classic features in this photograph, taken about the time she posed as the Liberty Girl, show why she was chosen.

that she was fully dressed.

MacNeil, one of the country's leading sculptors, included Mrs. MacDowell as the Liberty Girl in a memorial statue. Mrs. MacDowell believes that the statue is now in Albany.

The famous Liberty Girl is an alert and remarkably lucid conversationalist today, who likes to watch television late at night and read the newspapers to keep up with what's happening.

Mrs. MacDowell has a strong love of her country and its traditional stance of liberty.

"Some of the young don't feel that way but they don't know what it's all about. I guess they're trying to find their way," she commented.

No one except her friends and relatives ever knew that she was the person who posed for the Liberty Quarter, because no articles on the national level ever appeared about her.

The Liberty Girl believes clean country living is one of the reasons for her good health.

One flaw in the well-known, artistically-designed quarter of which she is so prominent a part is that it wears easily. The piece is somewhat difficult to find in the exchange of money these days.

Mrs MacDowell has one of the quarters in fairly good condition but she would like to obtain another one — not worn as much.

On the coin, the word "Liberty" is inscribed, along with "In God We Trust" and sculptor MacNeil's Roman "M" initial on the right. The other side shows an American Eagle.

But the outstanding characteristic of the coin is the beautiful woman on it, Mrs. MacDowell.

Do times change? Mrs. MacDowell joked that at the time she posed for the famous quarter, a shopper could buy a pound of steak for 25 cents — a far cry from today's prices.

In 1930, the United States stopped minting its Liberty Quarter and it was replaced by the Washington Quarter. Occasionally, the old silver coin turns up in a cash register and in someone's pocket and is often stored away for safekeeping.

Meanwhile, like the coin, history, and ideology, The Liberty Girl continues. ☐

*The following article is reprinted from the May 1917 issue of "The Numismatist," published by the American Numismatic Association, 818 North Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279.*

## The girl on the quarter

From a recent newspaper article by Marguerite Norse we extract the following facts regarding Miss Dora Doscher, who posed for Mr. Hermon A. MacNeil while designing the female figure that appears on our new quarter dollar, and who is now referred to by her friends as "The Girl on the Quarter."

Miss Doscher is 22 years of age, and is 5 feet 4 1/2 inches in height. Through her own efforts she has developed from a half-invalid child to a most perfect type of American womanhood. Her days are spent in artistic and intellectual pursuits. She is a lecturer, scenario writer and trained nurse. At the first intimation of war she enrolled in the Red Cross service and stood from that day ready for a moment's call. She presents an attractive appearance in the Red Cross uniform.

*Though she offers peace first  
she is prepared to defend her  
honor and her rights.*

The measurements from which the late Karl Bitter modeled the figure surmounting the Pulitzer Memorial Foundation that stands in

the Plaza in New York City were taken from Miss Doscher. Mr. Bitter's "Diana" that stands in the Metropolitan Museum of Art was modeled from the coin girl.

The article concludes as follows:

"Mr. MacNeil's 'Liberty' on the new quarter is indeed a beautiful piece of work. The idea conceived by the artist is highly expressive of national sentiment. The figure comes down a flight of steps in an attitude of welcome to the world. In one extended hand she holds a laurel branch of peace, on the left arm she carries a shield. Though she offers peace first she is prepared to defend her honor and her rights. The design suggests a step forward in civilization, protection and defence with peace as the ultimate goal.

"In the studio of Mr. MacNeil one has an opportunity of observing some of the intricacies of producing a design for United States currency.

"When Uncle Sam decided he wanted a new quarter he invited three sculptors to submit designs for it. To Mr. MacNeil fell the happy lot of putting his idea into execution.

"Many months of work were necessary before the design was ready to be shown. An idea must be crystallized, and when executing so important a piece of work a sculptor finds it hard to satisfy himself. The first idea does not always seem right. Others are then worked over until a final decision is reached. Then this is done in relief on a medallion 14 inches in diameter. For this work Miss Doscher posed.

"When the first image has been studied, and perhaps changed many times, it is reduced to a medallion five inches in diameter. From this a hard bronze case is made and sent to the Mint in Philadelphia. Once again a reduction is made, this time to the size of the coin, which is just a fraction less than an inch across. This reduction is made through the use of the Janvier machine, and then one is able to see just how the design will look in the size of the currency.

"When this is found to be satisfactory a steel model is produced, the steel hardened, and a soft steel mould supplements the die from which come your bright new quarters.

"Making a relief for a coin is very different from making one for any other purpose. There is much to be considered. Especially must there be no crevices in which germs and dirt may collect. Uncle Sam is very particular about this.

"Mr. MacNeil is rightfully delighted in the fact that his work was accepted for the quarter. What sculptor would not be?

---

*... there be no crevices in  
which germs and dirt may  
collect. Uncle Sam is very  
particular about this.*

---

*Mr. MacNeil is rightfully delighted  
in the fact that his work was  
accepted for the quarter.*

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As for the coin girl, her pride is just what you would expect to find in a wholesome, ambitious young woman upon whom this honor had been placed." 

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## The only 1927-S full head? Not!

Joe Abbin

Readers of the Summer 1992 issue of *MacNeil's Notes* may remember the article on a 1927-S entitled "The only 1927-S full head?" In the article the coin was described as "the only 1927-S . . . with a no-doubt full head."

The coin referred to above has since been determined to be an altered 1927-P coin! The alteration of this coin was extremely well done — the alteration only detectable with very high magnification. I am getting ahead of myself, however. The subject coin has been owned by five members of the SLQCS, the most recent owner being myself. I bought the coin raw (it had been cracked out of its holder and dipped) at the 1992 FUN Show.

I was thrilled at the prospect of being perhaps the first collector to put together a complete set of "real" full-head Standing Liberty quarters. Although I had examined the coin under a 30X stereo microscope and could find no problems, I was still skeptical of the coin's authenticity. To reassure myself, I submitted the coin to PCGS at the October Long Beach Show for grading and authentication. It was returned unslabbed and noted as having an "added mint mark." I then submitted the coin to J.P. Martin, a well known numismatist and authenticator for the American Numismatic Association

Photo credit: Tom Mulvaney



This is the coin that was featured in an article in the Summer 1992 Issue. It has since been found to have been altered.

Authentication Bureau (ANAAB) in Colorado Springs. His very well done study of the coin is summarized nicely in the following excepts from this correspondence with me.

**From memo of August 16, 1993, from Martin to Abbin**

I believe I have a die match with your 1927-S 25-cent submitted to ANAAB at the ANA's 1993 Baltimore convention. Before I go into the results, let me give you the background of my association with the coin.

The piece was originally submitted to ANAAB on October 2, 1992, and assigned the number AB1810. It was already in a (major grading service) holder, with the designation MS-62, full head . . . It had light purple artificial toning. After a month and a half of comparisons and research, I issued the accompanying letter to the submitter (indicating a "no decision").

Throughout December, I continued searching for matching characteristics on 1927 quarters. Knowing full well that over 12 million such coins had been produced, I could be looking at over 50 die pairs, notwithstanding that the particular die state must be found. By a stroke of luck, at Ken Hallenbeck's coin shop, only three blocks from the ANA, I found a coin that appeared to match.

As we all know, dies tend to crack in specific areas, but the particular path of the cracks tend to be unique to a die. While the cracks appeared to match my drawing of the suspect coin, to be certain, I needed to match it with the coin itself. By this time, the coin was already back in the submitter's hand.

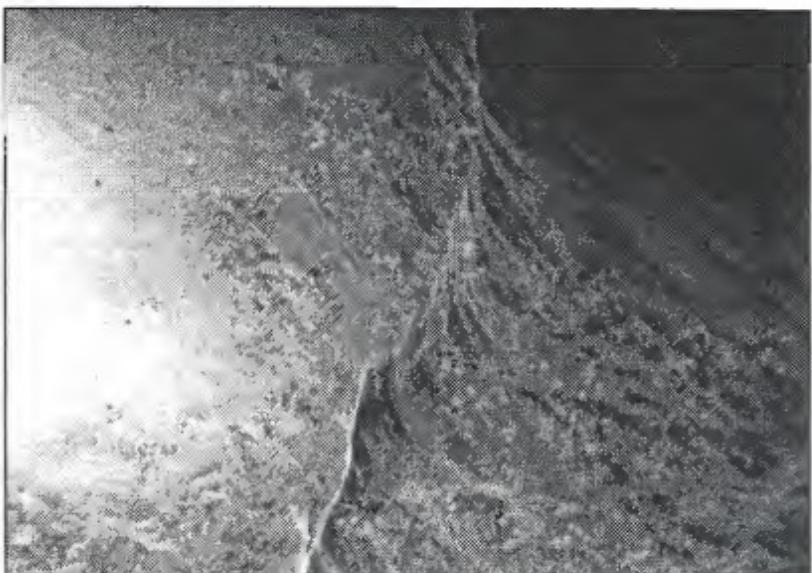
I assumed it would only be a matter of time until I would see the coin again. After eight months, with the coin having changed hands several times, you presented the piece to me in Baltimore, no longer encapsulated and now without artificial toning. With the coin in hand, I eagerly retrieved Ken Hallenbeck's 1927 Philadelphia 25-cent and compared it with the suspect coin. Even though the 1927-P was only a Fine, and cleaned as well, I found eight matching die markers on the obverse and eight on the reverse. Diagnostic die markers are generally die polish, die cracks and cuds, and die damage such as rust.

*The only 1927-S full head? Not!*

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**Photo A.** SEM photo of the mint mark on the altered coin.



**Photo B.** SEM photo of the mint mark on a genuine 1928-S Standing Liberty quarter.

**From memo of October 1, 1993, from Martin to Abbin**

Yesterday I had a scanning electron microscope (SEM) test conducted on your 1927-S 25 cents.

First, a low level SEM shot of the upper right edge of the lower loop of the S mint mark was made (Photo A). We can see obvious man-made tooling in this area. The juncture of the mint mark with the field has been microscopically tooled and manipulated. The four horizontal scrapings were intended to imitate flow lines. These flow lines are generally fine and raised.

Another shot (Photo B) was taken of a genuine 1928-S 25-cent mint mark to display the juncture and smooth, even flowing. I believe you will find this comparison to display stark evidence of alteration.

Also a metallic composition test was conducted on the mint mark and a control area on the coin. The test revealed no difference in metallic composition. This could infer that a nonmetallic adhesion was used (superglue?) or the mint mark juncture was chased and smoothed to attach the "S" to the coin.

Although obvious under the SEM, this sophistication of alteration is alarming.

The die match up with the Philadelphia die and SEM shots should remove all doubt that this is an alteration.

The pictures on the facing page are copies of the SEM photographs referred to in Martin's October 1 letter. The magnification was not noted on the photos, but is believed to be 100X or more. The SEM is a valuable but expensive diagnostic tool. It can provide magnifications higher than 1000X with much clearer focus of the entire image, i.e. superior depth of field, than an optical microscope. Analysis time can be rented at major laboratories or universities such as the University of Colorado where the photos in this article were produced. The cost for this service was \$71.

Thus, the search for a "no-doubt full-head 1927-S SLQ" still goes on. The adages, "buyer beware" and "if it seems too good to be true, it probably is," come to mind here. This coin fooled several experts, including those at a major grading service. ↗

## Keith's Korner

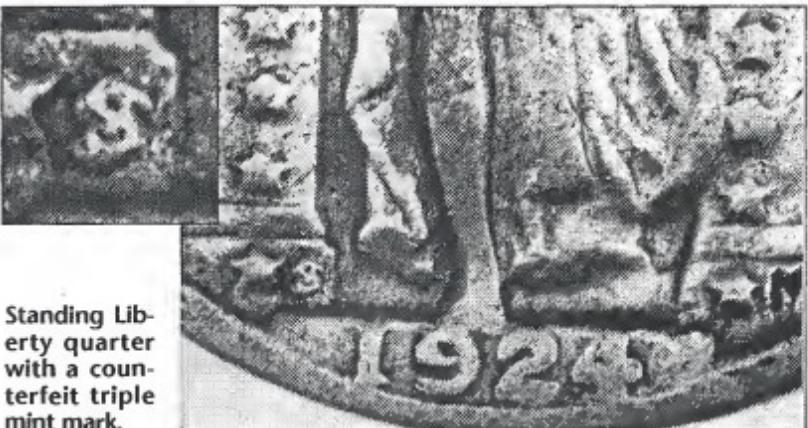
Keith Saunders

In last month's "Letters . . .," I member Mark Wagner requested more material on die varieties. We aim to please, so here goes.

### 1924-S triple mint mark turns sour

After ten years of collecting, I finally found an SLQ 1924-S with a triple mint mark. It looked funny to me, so I sent the coin to Bill Fivaz to look at. He indeed told me this coin was counterfeit, and he sent me the paragraph below concerning the triple S repunched mint mark which he had prepared for *Coin World*.

"1924-S Standing Liberty 25 cents — don't bother looking for this 'S/S/S' 1924-S repunched mint mark — it's a counterfeit. I've seen at least two of these over the past 15 years, and the obvious way to tell that it's bogus is from the mint mark itself. It's not the proper style of 'S' used for the coins of this era. The true and proper 'S' had serifs at the top and bottom, not 'snake-like' as this one appears."



Standing Liberty quarter with a counterfeit triple mint mark.

Photo credit: Tom Mulvaney

### Die cud on high-grade 1926-S an unusual find

This high-grade 1926-S Standing Liberty quarter, from Ken Keppley's collection, has a tear-drop shaped cud that is the result of being struck from a die that had a piece broken out. This is one of the few high-grade coins that I have seen with this feature.



Photo credit: Tom Mulvaney

The die cud on this quarter appears just to the left of the letter W.

### Repunched 1928-D an interesting variation

Below is a photograph of my ANACS encapsulated 1928-D/D, RPM-1 (repunched mint mark). The repunched mint mark is difficult to see as there are only minute remnants of the second punch on the top portion of the D. There are other repunched mint marks in the Standing Liberty quarter series, such as 1928-S/S (S over S) and 1928-D/S. These 1928s also have been found in large and small S variations. These are explained in somewhat greater detail in *Standing Liberty Quarters (revised)* by Jay H. Cline.



Photo credit: Tom Mulvaney

Standing Liberty quarter with repunched mint mark.



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## **Loose change**

### **1994 dues are due**

An envelope is provided with this issue of *MacNeil's Notes* for your convenience in returning your 1994 dues of \$10. Your membership "card" (sheet) will be sent with the next (Spring) issue of *MacNeil's Notes*. Thanks in advance.

### **SLQCS winter meeting coming up**

Are you going to the FUN Show in Orlando, Florida in January? Good! The officers of SLQCS have tentatively scheduled the Society's winter meeting on Saturday, January 8 at 11:00 am, in Room 8F. Jay Cline will speak on Hermon MacNeil's works and life. Mark your calendar.

### **Does Doris have a sister?**

Note that the article from *The Numismatist* on page 10 refers to Miss Doscher as Dora while in her own article from her own magazine, *Physical Culture*, she calls herself Doris. We have seen Miss Liberty referred to as Dora Doscher in other scholarly works as well. May we assume that her byline from her *Physical Culture* magazine puts any confusion over Doris's name to rest?

### **Or is Miss Liberty's real name Irene MacDowell?**

The writer of the newspaper article (page 8) revealing Irene MacDowell's 56-year-old secret that she was really Hermon MacNeil's model (one of the closest guarded and best kept secrets of the 20th century according to Jay Cline in his book) missed the whole point of his own story — that for all those years the numismatic world credited Doris Doscher, without question, as the model. He naively made no mention of the controversy that would surround his revelation. Who was the real Miss Liberty?

### **Collecting back issues?**

Back issues of *MacNeil's Notes* are available at \$3.50 each, or \$10 for a one-year set, from the SLQCS, P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762. Four issues were published in 1990 and three in 1991 and 1992. We are out of the inaugural issue, Vol. I, No. 1, and must fill orders for it by photocopy.

**Need high-quality photos of your collection?**

Tom Mulvaney, who took most of the high-quality, high-magnification photographs in this and past issues, has offered his services to all SLQCS members at very reasonable rates. To contact Tom, see his ad on page 7.

**Photos for your MacNeil's Notes article**

We'd be happy to arrange for complimentary photos of coins for inclusion in articles you submit for publication. Note the coin(s) of which you need photos when you submit your draft article. Please get photo requests to us at least one month ahead of our normal deadline (see masthead).

**SLQCS belongs to ANA and FUN**

Note that SLQCS holds memberships in ANA (#C-149211) and FUN (#12360). Benefits available to our members include access and loan privileges at their libraries and special rates for seminars and publications.

**WOW! Cline's book free to SLQCS members**

For a limited time, J. H. Cline, author of *Standing Liberty Quarters*, is giving away the revised (1986) edition of the softbound copy of his book only to SLQCS members for postage, \$1.50. Order copies directly from him at P.O. Box 68, Palm Harbor, FL 34682. Please include a photocopy of your membership card.

**Discounts on fact sheets**

From the National Collector's Laboratories we have arranged member discounts for the following publications: *Genuine Characteristics Report of the 1916 Type I Quarter*, *Genuine Characteristics Report of the Overdate Quarter*, and *Counterfeit Analysis Report of the 1917 Type I Quarter*. The Society is offering a set of these three to members at a postpaid price of \$4.00 (regularly \$5.00). Make check payable to SLQCS and mail to P.O. Box 14762, Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762.

## Two-bits worth from the editors

June and I have enjoyed working with the officers and members of SLQCS this year — our second. Your hobby is fascinating and we're learning a lot. We've appreciated the opportunity to meet so many of you by working with you on stories and letters. Please let us know if there's any way we can help you enjoy your avocation more through this Journal.

We wish you the happiest of  
Holidays and a healthy and  
prosperous New Year!

*Jim and June Leonard*



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## STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

1916 MS-64 FH PCGS mostly brilliant .....	\$9100.00
1919-S MS-66 PCGS light/medium toning .....	5750.00
1920 MS-65 FH PCGS mostly brilliant .....	1500.00
1924-S MS-66 PCGS mostly brilliant .....	3700.00
1928 MS-65 FH PCGS mostly brilliant .....	1250.00
1929 MS-65 FH PCGS brilliant/golden .....	750.00
1929-S MS-65 FH PCGS brilliant/golden .....	880.00

Terms: 1) All items sent postpaid, 2) 5-day return,  
3) Personal checks: Please allow time to clear.

**Keith G. Saunders**

708 Camino del Bosque, NW  
Albuquerque, NM 87114  
(505) 898-2449

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## Treasurer's report

The following is a summary of the Society's financial transactions for the period indicated:

Balance as of July 15, 1993	\$2819.36
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### Income

1993 Dues	130.00
Journal Sales, Back Issues	50.00
Fact Sheet Sales	4.00
Dealer Advertising	135.00
Savings Account Interest	<u>21.40</u>
Total	\$340.40

### Expenses

#### Summer Journal:

Printing and Editing	440.19
Postage	99.91
Office Supplies	20.82
1994 FUN Dues	<u>10.00</u>
	\$570.92

Balance forward as of Nov. 15, 1993	\$2588.84
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*Keith Saunders,  
Vice President/Treasurer*

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## **Bylaws for the SLQCS**

1. Promotes the sharing and writing of information on Standing Liberty quarters to an organization of individuals who are interested in increasing their knowledge of the series. For Society purposes, Standing Liberty quarters are defined as U.S. coins designed by Hermon A. MacNeil and dated between 1916 and 1930 (inclusive);
2. Gives Standing Liberty quarter collectors an opportunity to contact other collectors with similar numismatic interest;
3. Can promote consistent grading standards among collectors, dealers, Society members and nonmembers alike;
4. Provides members a means to sell their Standing Liberty quarters to other members, in an effort to complete or upgrade their collection;
5. Offers benefits to all collectors of Standing Liberty quarters, whether they collect AG through MS65+ or in between;
6. Gives its members an opportunity to express their opinions regarding all aspects of the Society;
7. Is a not-for-profit organization in all aspects, dedicated solely to the benefit of its members and those who assist the Society in advancing its purposes.

## Advertisements

There is no charge for classified advertisements from collector-members up to a maximum of 40 words.

### Dealer advertising rates

	<u>One issue</u>	<u>Four issues</u>
Full page	\$40	\$135
Half page	25	85
Quarter page	15	50

Copy changes are permitted with each issue if camera-ready copy is provided. Deadlines for advertisements for the Spring, Summer, and Fall/Winter issues of *MacNeil's Notes* are March 1, July 1, and November 1, respectively.

### Classified ads

#### For Sale

COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTS AND inventories of varieties of U.S. coins. Specify coin & computer. Most require 1 disc. \$15 for 1st disc, \$5 each additional. Money back guarantee. Free update. SASE for available discs. Darrel Neidigh, 405 Topsfield, Hockessin, DE 19707.

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS, reference books; Cline, 1976, 135 pp., pl., ill., S.C. \$7 UPS, \$8 USPO. Send \$1 (refundable) for full book list. Henry Bergos, 637 5th Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11215.

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS for less. Buy, sell, or trade. Full heads and normal strikes. Many dates and grades are available. John Fox, Box 232, St. Simon's Island, GA 31522. (912) 265-1052, 10-3 pm Eastern, seven days per week.

A LARGE SELECTION OF SLQs covering a wide range of dates and grades are available. Please write for my current list. Joseph Quartell, P.O. Box 302, Maxwell, NM 87728.

1929 MS64 FH, NICE LUSTER, VERY light golden toning, \$375. Trades considered. SLQ (copies) made to fool early slot machines, \$3.50 each with SASE. Joe Abbin, 11716 Tivoli NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111, (505) 296-7678.

#### Wanted

SLQ ERRORS, ESPECIALLY BROKAGES and Wrong-Planchet Strikes. Leave a PRIVATE message to SysOp, NumisNet, (301) 498-8205, 300/1200/2400 Baud, 24 hours, or write to: LDM, Box 5100, Laurel Centre Station, Laurel, MD 20726. Thanks!

FULL HEAD STANDING LIBERTY quarters in AU50 or better for the following years/mm: 1920-S, 1926-D, 1926-S, and 1928-D. Joe Abbin, 11716 Tivoli NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111, (505) 296-7678.

SELL ME YOUR PCGS OR NGC 63 full heads: 1919-D&S, 1920-D&S, 1924-S; 1926-D&S, 1927-S. Also need PCGS 65FH, 66 FH, or 67 FH Type I's plus any commons in 66 FH. David Cowen, (212) 255-7575.

**STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER COLLECTORS SOCIETY — MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Check the description that applies to you:  Collector  Dealer

My collection  
interests: \_\_\_\_\_

My name and address  may/ may not be made available to other Society members.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEND THIS FORM with your check (\$10 per calendar year) to:  
**SLQCS**  
P.O. Box 14762  
Albuquerque, NM 87191-4762

